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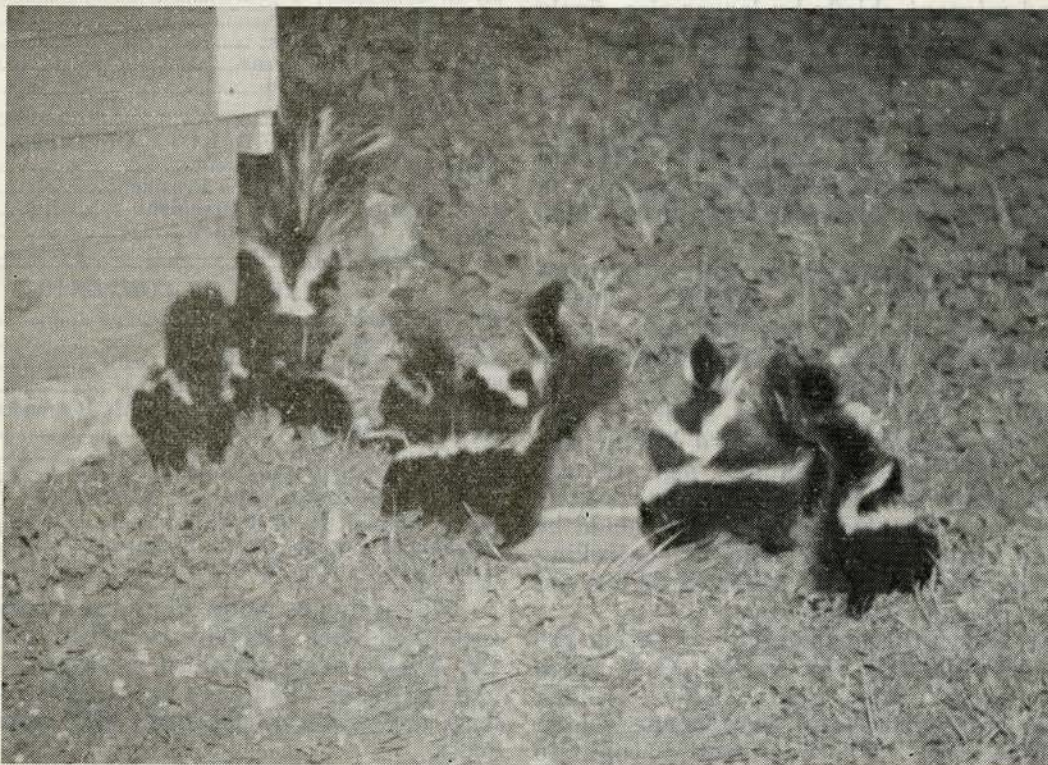
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# NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

DECEMBER, 1946

South Dakota State  
College Library



A pet family of skunks, known in Latin as *Mephitis mephitis* for short owned by Mr. J. W. Enger, of Oakes, N. D. So far he has succeeded in keeping them happy, and there have been no unwelcome scents from them.

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**THE NORTHERN SHRIKE**

By  
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is one of our uncommon winter visitors and we are not sorry that it is uncommon for it feeds largely upon other birds. Our summer representatives belong to the white-rumped or migrant shrikes (see July, 1937 issue). The northern shrike nests from the arctic regions south to northern Saskatchewan and central Quebec. In winter they wander southward as far as southern New Mexico, Oklahoma and Virginia. Birds seen here in winter are fairly sure to be the northern shrike which is distinguished from the white-rumped and migrant chiefly by larger size, finely barred under parts and brownish (instead of black) lower bill.

Shrikes are rather easily recognized. They are light gray except for black wings, central part of tail and stripe from bill through eyes. The tail is long, wings are short and moved rapidly in flight. When sitting in a tree the birds often give a harsh call.

I shall always remember my first experience with what must have been a northern shrike. While on the way to school one morning, a gray bird flew across the road with a cardinal in his claws. I described it at school and one of the boys pronounced in a "butcher bird." I find there are other records of this bird killing cardinals and other birds of similar size though those of sparrow size are more common victims. One author has suggested that shrikes should be protected in cities for their help in controlling English sparrows, but I fear these birds are too well able to care for themselves.

Recently I had the opportunity of seeing the film taken at Hudson's Bay by Dr. A. A. Allen (see Nat. Geogr. Mag., Sept., 1946). Among birds shown was a northern shrike's nest in the top of a spruce tree. The "red meat" brought to the young birds was quite in evidence. Dr. Allen said that Lapland longspurs were a common item. The birds nest early, for these were feeding young the middle of June. Joseph Grinnell recorded the first arrival on the Kobuk River in Alaska on March 22. McFarlane collected a nest with eggs at Ft. Anderson, 130 miles north of the Arctic Circle, on June 11.

Vol. XIX

December, 1946

No. 12

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The nests are made of a large number of twigs and lined with feathers or other soft material. Dr. Allen's nest contained a quantity of ptarmigan feathers. The eggs are a little over an inch long, dull white or greenish, with some brownish spots.

The northern shrikes of America are now regarded as two races of the great gray shrike, with numerous races in northern Europe and Asia. Thus these birds are found in northern regions all around the earth. Several races of the white-rumped shrike, found in southern United States and Mexico, are the only other American forms.





## GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter, Hansboro, N. D.



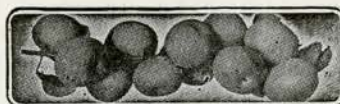
W. E. H. Porter

With the worst of a long winter yet to be endured, this bit of philosophy from Punch is in order: "Well, it must be; so suffer like a stoic—one fact remains to back you up no doubt. That tho the getting in may be heroic there's the consoling joy of getting out." Reminiscent of better days my notes continue: Sept. 25th. At last the rain is over with, strangely enough no frost, but a rise in temp. from 38 to 66. First of lily bulbs arrive, it is elegans from those lily specialists, the McNeils of Vermont, a scarlet which they claim is the only good double lily in existence and very adaptable, a small bulb, which was promptly planted about 6 inches deep in damp, and still warm soil; its height being less than a foot, I have a valuable addition to the rock garden. Sept. 30th. A few things for fall planting arrived today from Saxton & Wilson, of Maplewood, Ore. This was the result of an impulse, or rather inspiration, after delving into Farrer's Rock Garden masterpiece, a work, by the way, that carries you out of yourself, you enter the land of dreamland and planning, when reading his description of exploring those inaccessible regions where are found alpine treasures for the garden. In Vol. 1 he details especially as worth while many species of campanulas, a genus of around 300 known species and noted for its hardiness, adaptability and continuous flowering. My selection contains 3 new additions, two of which are doubles in blue and white. Also the dwarf arctic birch *Betula nana* and for me, a new *coreopsis auriculata*. I still have long established plants of the tall, wand-like tripteris which hold their own against all competition. The very pretty everblooming annual *tinctoria*, self-sowing, for so many years, has completely vanished. Excepting two potentillas, my spring planting of alpine has done remarkably well and I notice, thrive best with a root run under stones. Altho very amateurish and limited, my rock garden plantings, with a spreading golden juniper as centerpiece, is quite the showiest spot in the garden. Cut my last consignment of rhubarb. Prepared in the usual manner with same amount of sugar, what would in summer have cooked out a juicy, slightly acid sauce, now

makes a thick very sweet jam. Rhubarb is the year round queen of all North Dakota fruits. A flock of robins arrives in garden and at night hundreds of migratory crowds roost in grove. In connection with my chat last month on New Forest, a writer in "My Garden" gives some interesting data that the freeholders evicted after the Norman conquest did not accept the situation cheerfully. They and their descendants kept creeping back to their old holdings during feudal and tudor times, hence the present day commoners, also the New Forest soil is very gravelly and acid and the only sweet and nourishing grass grows by roadside where limestone dust is deposited, hence the menace to motorists of New Forest ponies frequenting the roadsides at dusk. A query in current issue of "Manchester Guardian" entitled "Is America Rich?" says 43%, or 18 million families of American homes have neither bath or shower. Fourteen million, or one-third, no water closet, 11 million lack running water, 20 million no central heating system, one-fifth American homes have no electric light. Well, like the average North Dakotan, I also have none of these, but am probably just as happy and contented as those that have; after all, life is more than meat, and the body, than raiment. Oct. 3rd. Dug up and placed in cellar, cedar pail containing pitcher plant, the red horse chestnut is now defoliated with many well developed next year's green buds. Its growth this year was quite surprising, unlike the whitish grey bark of Ohio buckeye, its color is more that of the green ash. Slate colored juncos are everywhere, they seem to be great devourers of weed seeds. I hate to think what the weed problem would be without these useful birds. Oct. 6th. Our first white landscape preceded by a 12-hour downpour from Northeast, welcome in itself as a supply of needed moisture, but as a portent of a permanent feature for the next few months, rather depressing, but the brown October landscape of gaunt weeds and bare boughs is relieved by such chaste drapery and etching. Oct. 12th. It is 12 above zero, shot a skunk caught in trap; as a youth I used to be warned that the road to hell was paved with good intentions, but here is the exception to prove the rule. During weed scything operations in the summer, a few tall weeds had to be overlooked in front of kitchen window, a case of always intending but never doing, now I get the pay off, entertainment at breakfast time, watching juncos and other migratory small birds feeding on seeds from clustered branching. Oct. 13th. With

(Continued on Page 191)





## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By

W. R. Leslie, Morden, Man., Can.



W. R. Leslie

A hybrid sweet corn recently named Sugar Prince is the latest vegetable introduction of the Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba. This hybrid is the result of several years' intensive breeding of a number of sweet corn strains, and finally crossing the most desirable lines.

Sweet corn is only one of a group of vegetables used in breeding for adapted sorts at this station. The results obtained to date with bush tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, peas and spinach are promising. These are expected to yield soon, new sorts for wider testing among cooperators.

Sugar Prince is the first generation hybrid obtained by crossing inbreds of Sunshine and Burbank Bantam. It is necessary to cross these inbreds repeatedly for a seed supply of the hybrid. A limited amount of hybrid seed was produced in 1946 by a corn grower in the Morden area. The supply of inbred seed has been scarce.

Prairie sweet corn trials have found Sugar Prince a promising hybrid for several reasons. It also processes desirably as a frozen food. Commercial canners and seedsmen have observed it for a number of seasons. It was on their insistence that the decision was made to name and release this hybrid.

Like Sunshine and Burbank, the two parent varieties, Sugar Prince is a large eared sweet corn. Its ears average 7 to 7½ inches in length and 12 to 14 rows of kernels. At Morden they are ready for use August 12 to 14, if seeded May 16. The kernels are a deeper golden color and have a sweeter flavor than those of Sunshine. Moreover, Sugar Prince is 10 to 12 days earlier than Burbank Bantam, and its ears exceed those of the latter by an average length of one inch.

The new hybrid is in the same general class as Marcross. At present the latter is the most widely used commercial sweet corn hybrid. However, Sugar Prince is 3 to 5 days earlier. Although flavor and quality are much the same in both, the kernel color of Sugar Prince is a deeper golden than that of Marcross. In commercial processing of sweet corn, kernel color is of prime importance.

According to reports, commercial canning and freezing of sweet corn is becoming a profitable enterprise in certain prairie communities. Moreover, large-eared sweet corn hybrids also are finding favor with many home gardeners on the prairies. In this work the new Sugar Prince, with its large and desirably colored ears, promise to be useful.

Hybrid vegetable seed of several kinds promises to be an outstanding feature of future seed catalogs. Already interest in such seed is keen among gardeners. In this discussion of hybrid vegetables the term hybrid refers to the first generation seed resulting from a cross of two or more inbred strains.

Hybrid vegetables are profitable. They are marked by high yields, excellent quality and considerable insect as well as disease resistance. The most striking example of this is the widespread popularity of hybrid sweet corn among home gardeners, canners and frozen food processors.

Seed of hybrid cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and early squash is being listed in limited quantities by certain seedsmen. At present prices are high because much hand work is required in its production. However, growers find this extra cost is comfortably offset by the larger yields and fewer culls over that produced by ordinary seed. Tests show hybrid tomatoes to yield 2 and 3 tons per acre more than those from ordinary seed. The estimated cost of \$15 to \$18 per acre for hybrid seed is easily taken care of by the increased yields and improved quality.

Muskmelons, radish, carrots, parsnips, beets, peppers and eggplants also are being tested for hybrid seed use. However, other vegetables, such as peas, beans, and lettuce yield so little from each flower pod that even hand crossing would be much too expensive. Accordingly it is doubtful in the last named as to their place in hybrid seed production.

The value of hybrid vegetables is in the vigor they possess. In most cases this vigor is exceptionally marked. Large leaves in hybrid plants are often associated with heavy yields and high sugar content, which in turn produces a high quality vegetable. Hybrid vigor is found also in the striking uniformity of fruit size and shape, as well as in plant size and height. This is important to the commercial vegetable producer. Moreover, increased earliness is often a highly important feature of hybrid vigor.

Combining desirable fruit characters, as in tomatoes, is sometimes done with greater success in first generation crosses than by other

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## BLACK HILLS, A FLORAL ZENITH

By

H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

The Black Hills, located as they are in the midst of the great plains area, serve as the floral zenith of North America, a place where East meets West and where North meets South. The flowers and trees and shrubs represent a type not found anywhere else. It is true that the genera and species represent types found other places but the collection taken as a whole is a true mixture of variety.

There are some eight hundred which have been collected and preserved in the herbarium of the South Dakota State School of Mines and Technology and there are probably some thirteen hundred varieties of plants in all the hills region.

There are some from the Southland, as the cactus and the big white prickly or Mexican poppy. The Mariposa lily is a true Southerner and the soapweed and century plants which thrive beyond the Mexican border as well as the Spanish Southwest section of our own country. Dr. Charles Bessey found a beautiful little Maiden-hair fern at Cascade Springs in the Southern Black Hills which has been called *adiantum modestum besseyi* which he said came in from a point far to the south, and probably came in spore form. It is found nowhere else in the Black Hills. Many are the varieties of sage and grasses that have migrated north and adjusted themselves to our more rugged climatic conditions.

From the East have come the oaks and elms, the sunflowers and black-eyed susans, the cottonwoods, the ash and the wild plums and hawthorns. We should not forget the little member of the anemone family, the *pulsatilla ludoviciana*, or as it is more commonly called the pasque flower or the crocus which represents South Dakota in the floral array of the nation. In the mountain valleys of the Black Hills one sees the last remaining remnants of the beautiful grass which was so abundant in the eastern part of South Dakota in early days and which Dr. Rolvaag alluded to in his book "Giants of the Earth," the blue stem or blue joint. And with all these are the violets and the cinquefoils and many of the wild roses.

From the west has come the quaking aspen and the large yellow pine known as the ponderosa. The true home of these is in the Rocky Moun-

tains not too many miles away and along with them have come the varieties of lupine, monkshood, larkspurs, and the red and white geraniums, the senecio, the Rock Mountain bee plant, the columbines, not to forget some of the pentstemons and yellow mimulus, members of the snapdragon family.

What from the north? Have you ever spent a day in the valley of Castle creek or upper Rapid creek? These streams arise from springs that break forth from a great limestone bed. This region is known as the limestone country so well known to hunters. If you have ever been there you have come face to face with our northern floral immigrants such as the Canadian white spruce, the birch, the Kinnikinnick, the pyrola and wintergreens and the coral roots and pinedrops are there too. One would almost expect a moose or a grizzly to appear out of the brush. The latter has been there but is now gone. Dr. Merriam has described the extinct Black Hills grizzly, *ursus rogersi bisonaphagus*, as the largest and most powerful bear of the grizzly family.

This in brief is a suggestion regarding the flowers of the Black Hills region. Let us notice them. Let us not pick them. Let us teach our children to like them as well on the stem where they grow as in a vase on the library table. If they are picked their life is destroyed at their noonday. Their life's purpose has not been accomplished and at best they will wither and die in a few hours.

Scientific books, vivid descriptions and beautiful pictures may attraction attention and refresh one's memory but they are poor substitutes for a personal acquaintance with flowers as they grow in the wild. Flowers are not mere objects, they are alive. They represent youth, maturity, and old age. They struggle with the forces of nature as we do and we can learn much from them. Last of all they play a significant part in adding beauty to the landscape which might otherwise be a barren hill and last of all they aid materially in keeping the hills from washing away.

So far as personal observation is concerned it is the writer's opinion that there are few if any typical Black Hills flowers. They all have come from somewhere outside and have close counterparts in surrounding areas. The only one of this type of which I am personally in doubt is a little tulip gentian found at Cascade Springs which is known scientifically as the *Eustoma russelianum*. There may be others, but of course this gentian may have been here so long that it has developed some distinctions of its own.



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By

Juanita E. Jorgensen

### Growth of the Gardening Groups



Mrs. Jorgensen

If your Gleanings editor had any better news to report this month the typewriter would be dancing around so hard it would be impossible to report it. We are all a-twitter to tell you—the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs jumped from a membership of fourteen to sixteen all in one month!

The Lyons Garden Club, with a membership of 18, is a newly organized club that has gotten off to a good start; while Mrs. Emma Miller, secretary of the Friendly Garden Club of DeSmet, writes that these friendly folks have voted to join the Federation once more. We offer congratulations to both, and the sincere hope that the affiliation will be of mutual benefit. Uncle Sam's mailmen are notorious for being able to back their slogan of "the mail must go through," but for some reason we failed to receive Mrs. Miller's first communication, or they would have sent in their dues sooner.

At Lyons, Mrs. Louis Brakke was the moving force which inspired the formation of the Lyons Garden Club, but eager hands and minds are helping to set the pace with a program already scheduled for every month of the coming year. Officers of the club are: Mrs. Pete Pearson, president; Mrs. Omar Langloss, vice president, and Mrs. Alfred Thompson, secretary-treasurer; while Mrs. Brakke assumed the chairmanship of the all-important program committee. The club has adopted the rose as a floral emblem, and their meetings will be held in the homes of members on the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Thompson was their first hostess. The club is making good use of our program service, for material has gone to them on all of the following topics: indoor cactus, care of canna and dahlia bulbs, amaryllis, landscaping, lily culture, care of house plants, perennials from seed, continuous bloom in the rock garden, color schemes, Christmas wreath making, and foundation plantings. Their wide range of subject matter suggests a great eagerness to learn everything at once. They will soon realize, however, that gardening is a lifetime occupation of work, study, and application, and it is good to skim the surface the first year.

## Notes for November

Because we always have so many things we want to tell you, we ran overtime last month and the printer's axe descended upon our copy, chopping off a whole 578 words of it. Now he will just have to read it all over again:

"Shelf warmers" have no place in a garden club. Every member should be put to work. One way to do this is to ask every member to take charge of a program. The Britton Home Garden Club has programs calling for five-minute talks on the topic by each member. Mrs. Chrisabel Comstock, secretary of the group, says: "We are looking forward to the next two meetings and I expect they will be regular 'free-for-alls' with everyone giving their pet ideas on how to raise house plants. The credit for the idea should go to Dr. Drissen, husband of Mrs. E. M. Drissen, who is on the program committee." They also have a year round assignment for each member to answer roll call, and Mrs. Comstock says: "Our roll call seems to work pretty well. At least 90% always come prepared with a response. We allowed each member to choose her own topic and we get some very worth while information from it. It does take a lot of time because roll call seems to almost call for a Round Table discussion."

Dell Rapids has another method of stirring the "shelf warmers" from their lethargy (if we have any to stir). The club has four special yearly events which require a large group of committees, besides the annual civic beautification project which requires the planting and maintenance of nine large flower beds in the city park. Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Sr., civic chairman for the past two years, has systematized the work so that every member must serve in one capacity or another. Beginning with the first week in spring when the soil can be handled, Mrs. Drummond figures the number of weeks work to be done during the summer; divides the entire membership into committees; assigns each one a week in which to make their physical-labor contributions to the upkeep of the beds; and then sees to it that the work is accomplished. Only an occasional lapse occurs when it is impossible for a worker to be present as scheduled, and then an exchange is made or, as in the case this year, the long growing season made it necessary to add an extra week's work or two. These extra workers were gleaned from among those who did not participate in the work earlier in the season, or from volunteers.

Mrs. Bernard Hallet, newly elected president



of the Better Homes and Garden Club of Rapid City is really enthusiastic about her work. She says: "I am so enthused about our club; and the convention made me more so. I'm so glad the rest of the club is going to have an opportunity to attend because they will realize just what our aim is, and that belonging to the Federation is an honor and not 'just another club'." She also says she never enjoyed meeting and hearing anyone more than she enjoyed Dr. Hansen, and is already looking forward to next year. Other officers serving with Mrs. Hallett for the coming year are Mrs. Clinton Smith, Mrs. Geo. Malde, Mrs. Frank Simons, and Mrs. Curtis who is historian. Mrs. Malde, secretary, also writes a friendly, chatty letter. The club had complete charge of the floral exhibits at the Pennington County Fair this fall with Mrs. C. A. Ness as chairman. The flowers were beautiful, and displayed to good advantage under her management. Both Dr. S. A. McCrory and Leonard Yager were judges.

#### Nice News Notices

From our old friends Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Henderson, and from our new correspondent, Mrs. R. J. Drew, come reports of a complete turnover of the official family of Highmore's Sunshine Club. Sounds like a republican landslide. The new leaders from president to keeper of the keys to the treasury are: Mrs. Ed Bottcher, Mrs. Frank Melbourn, Mrs. R. J. Drew, and Mrs. Ella Phillips. A tribute from Mrs. Tompkins says: "The new officers are all very capable women." We look forward to the continued fine performance from this club, as we happen to know that Mrs. Tompkins could have retained the presidency for the rest of her life had she so desired. We should have liked to be present when Mrs. Paul Wilkenson of Pierre was guest speaker at a meeting, as she was formerly program chairman of the Shenandoah Garden Club, and was able to give some good advice on programs. The Sunshine program will no doubt reflect the lessons learned, but we should like to hear more details about Mrs. Wilkenson's talk. We could almost hear Mrs. Henderson's sigh of relief as she tells us that the 1947 programs are nearly ready for the printer, and that it was "some job"; but fun, too, wasn't it? A Hortoquiz on leaves, and a discussion on mulching have been good fall topics at the meetings; and the club also made plans to sponsor a Christmas decorations contest.

At Brookings the Hobo Day excitement upset fall plans for some of the meetings, but Dr. N.

E. Hansen took the floor in October to talk on Research with Fruits and Vegetables. That Dr. Hansen's work is truly appreciated is evident from Mr. Shanks' earnest remark: "I have heard him a good many times, but I admire him so much I can enjoy it every time." Mr. Shank also voices some of the worries of a gardener when he says: "We have been carrying in almost as much mud as glad bulbs this fall because of the wet weather." We hope none of those glorious glads were frozen. Thirty-four names are listed as members of the club.

Let the ladies run the club this year seems to be the motto of the South Sioux Falls Garden Club since the entire slate of new officers elected was from the feminine side of the roll. Mrs. James Anderson was elevated from her job as secretary to the presidential choir vacated by F. X. Wallner after several years; while Mrs. Chris Pederson, Mrs. H. K. Pratt and Mrs. Harold Mose are her supporting cast. You will have to show the masculine element what you can do now, or forever hold your peace. We might expect to hear something new from South Sioux, and we probably shall not be disappointed for their first meeting was "fun," says Mrs. Anderson. "Everyone had brought some sort of garden article and we auctioned them off to replenish our treasury fund. We even sold the centerpiece of mums right off the table, which Mrs. Carl Johnson had given me for my party the next day! Then I had to buy back my own centerpiece!" Their program committee is at work on the year book for 1947.

Because they meet every two weeks the Sioux Falls Garden Club got in a nice series of three meetings in one month during October; and re-elected all the "old guard" of F. X. Wallner, J. W. Fox and W. A. Simmons to run the club for another year. So far as we know this is the only garden club in the state with a complete slate of officers of the masculine gender, and since it is located in the same city as South Sioux, there should be some keen competition between the two clubs. Films are a popular source of entertainment with this club, and Mr. Simmons has listed a number of them which may be had for transportation charges only. Bees, a film from the University of South Dakota; Hay, and Pheasants Galore have been shown at recent meetings. Of the latter Mr. Simmons says: "This picture will always be cherished by us after the out-of-state hunters have killed off the last pheasant, as they appear about to do this year." Re-

(Continued on Page 191)



## NEWSLANTS

By  
Harry A. Graves



**H. A. Graves** "How to Build a Lily Pool" is the title of a new bulletin available from Wm. Tricker, Inc., Independence, Ohio. The price of this bulletin is 15 cents. It would appear that this bulletin contains all the answers to any questions one might have regarding the construction of a lily pool and the general care of same. The Wm. Tricker Company also sells water lilies, aquatic plants and ornamental fishes. Actually I hope that not too many of you are interested in a lily pool. They are a definite hazard to small children. Some people have raised the question as to how many children are drowned in lily pools annually. However, if we have as many lily pools as we have homes, there would be a great many more drownings from this source. If, however, they are willing to take the risk I believe this is a most excellent bulletin on this topic and I would like to also recommend the Wm. Tricker catalog on the topics mentioned.

Dr. F. J. Stevenson in charge of potato investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland, announces the introduction and naming of a new potato variety, "Teton." This variety was bred for its resistance to ring rot by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Wyoming and Maine Experiment Stations. Dr. Stevenson reports that tests in several states show that "Teton" has a relatively wide adaptation.

One of the best bulletins to come to my desk for a long time and certainly one that will have widespread interest in the Northern Great Plains is the bulletin "Tree Fruits Grown in Prairie Orchards" by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden. The number of this bulletin is Farmers Bulletin 135. Most of the fruit varieties prominent at the present time are treated as to origin, general character of tree and fruit. A few examples might be of interest, for instance, the Anoka apple is a seedling introduced in South Dakota in 1918 and a seedling of the Mercer wild crab. The tree is a moderate grower, medium in hardiness, and very early bearing. The fruit is of the Duchess

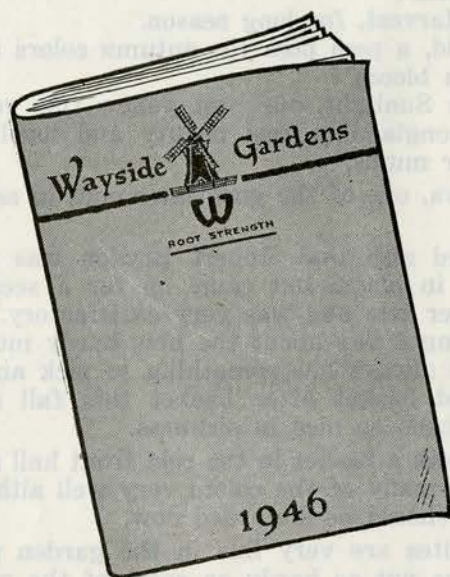
type but less showy, coarse in texture, rather dry and lacking flavor, season September. A page or two later we find that the Haralson formerly known as Minnesota No. 90 introduced in 1918, is a seedling of Malinda. Tree vigorous, pyramidal, very hardy, with wide-angled crotches, productive annually. Fruit about the size of Wealthy but deeper, ripens in October, greenish yellow, heavily overlaid with dull red stripes and splashing; flesh white, firm, fine-grained, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality good in late winter, excellent for cooking; season January to May. Fruit is suggestive of Stayman Winesap. Fruit requires thinning in June. In the plum section we find that the Grenville plum was introduced by the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in 1932, resulting from the cross of Burbank x Nigra. Tree upright-spreading, rapid grower, moderately productive. Fruit large, to 2 inches; oval ovate; yellow overlaid with dark scarlet; whitish bloom; flesh golden, firm, mild, sub-acid, pleasant; quality good for dessert; season late August. I am quite sure that Mr. Leslie will be able to send you a copy of this bulletin as long as the supply lasts.

Professor O. A. Stevens has an interesting letter from Harold . Moldenke of the New York Botanical Gardens who is compiling a list of the two hundred showiest and most attractive native, wild, herbaceous of the United States, Canada and Alaska. Mr. Moldenke wants a list of the twelve most representative plants in this category in North Dakota. The final two hundred for North America will be decided on votes and the final selection is to be used in a series on North American history. We are wondering how many of the twelve submitted from North Dakota will find their way into the final list of two hundred.

Something to look forward to: A new "Flora of North Dakota" by Professor O. A. Stevens is taking definite shape and form. When completed and published this work will be something that will be of great value to anyone interested in the plants of North Dakota. Professor Stevens has been here at the North Dakota Agricultural College since about 1909 and has been gathering material and specimens since that time. For some time now the material has been collected and cataloged in a way to be of use in the preparation of such a publication as this "Flora of North Dakota." The most recent publication in this class is Bergman's "Flora of North Dakota," which is badly out of date and lacking in interest to the average person because of its brevity.



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**Wayside Gardens**

100 Mentor Ave., MENTOR, OHIO

We regret to report the deaths of three horticulturists in recent weeks. On October 27th Dr. J. H. Gourley, head of the Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University since 1921, passed away. Early in October Mr. A. Griffin who for some time has been in charge of the Department of Natural Resources for the Canadian Pacific Railway, also passed away. Mr. Griffin is best known on the Northern Great Plains for his selecting the Brooks sandcherry. A recent news release also tells of the passing of J. G. Overholser of Butte in a Bismarck hospital. Mr. Overholser was one of our faithful and regular correspondents for several years. He had been a pioneer implement dealer in the town of Butte. Butte is somewhat off the main traveled roads and as a consequence we did not get to see Mr. Overholser very often but enjoyed considerable correspondence with him. We regret very much the passing of these men. While I had never met Mr. Griffin, I have had considerable correspondence with him and have growing in one of the seed-frames a few seedlings which Griffin believed to be seedlings of *Cistena* which rarely sets fruit. So far they have not fruited so we

can not check definitely on them. Dr. Gourley I had met in the Department of Horticulture while visiting Ohio State University and one of my courses in Horticulture used a text in which he was a co-author.

No doubt, some of our readers will be interested in knowing Harold Schulz, a horticultural graduate of NDAC in 1937, is now County Extension Agent at Cando, North Dakota. Incidentally, while visiting Harold recently we also ran into Bill Row of Cando who has in the past contributed many fine premiums to our premium list. I gathered during my visit in Cando that Bill's interest at the present time is inclined more towards field crop seeds than in the realm of horticulture, but I did enjoy seeing him again.

Bill Munro of the Munro Bros. Hardware in Rolla would like to secure some seed of the banana or cowhorn potatoes. Bill says that they are about six inches long by one and a half inches in diameter and he would like to secure some seed. This was a new one on me. Does any one of our readers know what variety of potatoes he is referring to? Please drop us a line if you do know.

In our demonstration gardens this year one of

(Continued on Page 192)



## IRIS GLEANINGS

By

Rev. E. L. Jackson, Akron, Ia.



**E. L. Jackson**

The winter months are often the happiest months of the year for the lovers of flowers and growing things, for then one has time to think back over the season's bloom and plan for the coming year. Someone has well said that "We are given memory so that we might have roses in December." I do not know about that but I do know that for an Iris grower some of the most pleasant moments are those spent with his garden note books and in retrospect living over again the joy of new bloom. If you have planted Iris this fall this is a good time to give them a mulch of coarse materials. Wild hay or cornstalks or clean straw will help to protect the more tender varieties over a hard winter. I seldom cover any of my plantings for I plan my garden to be a testing spot for hardiness and do not keep any but varieties that can take our northern winters.

This fall has been an unusual fall for we have had so much moisture. Even today there is a heavy fog over all and last night walking was difficult for the fog was so thick but the weather man today tells us that colder weather is on the way. This week I did two fall chores that should be attended to as soon as freezing weather comes. I hilled dirt around my Butterfly bushes and covered the same with a coating of hay for protection. Buddleias need this for while they bloom on new wood yet they do not always survive our severe winters. The protection helps to keep them cool during warm spells in winter. While we have had lots of moisture in the fall we did have drought in midsummer and I surmise that accounts for the lack of fall bloom on Iris this fall. Altho I watched the patch very closely there was no bloom at all after July.

When I cut off the old tops from my Mums after the first snow I picked a few flowers that still looked very presentable. Among these were Olive Longland, Robert Brydon, Red Gold and Autumn Sunlight and a nice red I was unable to name. Among the late bloomers that stood up well were Lavender Lady and Early Wonder, Autumn Sunlight and Autumn Greetings were both very fine. Autumn Sunlight was our best yellow

this year while Autumn Greetings has nice fall bronze colors. I find in my note book the following notation:

If I were to choose now I think the best of our list are the following for all round performance this year:

Early Harvest, for long season.

Red Gold, a pom pom for autumn colors and long season bloom.

Autumn Sunlight, our best yellow this year.

Olive Longland, a real beauty and loveliest of the later mums.

Chippewa, one of the good later ones in aster purple.

I noticed also that Robert Brydon was not only early in bloom but came on for a second bloom rather late and was very satisfactory.

One thing I like about the new hardy mums is that one always has something to pick and I have picked basket after basket this fall and they have been so nice in sickness.

I still have a basket in the cold front hall and they retain many of the colors very well altho I know they should be discarded now.

The whites are very fine in the garden picture but are not as hardy as some of the rest. I would not be without them tho for they add much to the garden picture.

I did not cut my mums but broke them off. This is much more satisfactory and when after our heavy snow I cleaned up the patch this week I broke off all the branches and mulched them with hay and a little excelsior mixed in. I think the spot where they are has good drainage altho only the winter will tell how they come thru the Iowa winters. You see I am a novice with mums but I am sold, even if I had to start new each year it would be well worth while. I suppose I will have much to learn about rooting cuttings next summer and getting good bloom but that's all part of the fun of working together with God in producing beauty and charm in one's garden.

I hope you don't mind if I wander a little away from Iris during these winter months for rest assured I shall not long leave my first love and we will be looking forward with anticipation to another spring and new life in the Iris patch.

From Yankton comes the information that Rev. Traggit, former president of the Garden club there, has moved to Oregon, and that the club has been inactive since. We will be anxious to see them on the active list again.





## BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES

### A Sensitive Begonia

By Ethel T. Crisp, Dell Rapids

Through the Courtesy of the New York Times



As winter days gradually lengthen and the sunshine in south windows grows stronger, sun-sensitive house plants like calla lily are thankful for a shift to a cooler spot. This begonia, which is listed as *B. semperflorens*, Vernon, or *B. s. variegata*, has beautifully variegated white leaves. The new

growth is pure glistening white in the shape of miniature calla lilies. When the red flowers bloom among these white leaves, the plant is truly beautiful. It looks especially lovely set among African violets.

Although it is reputedly very hard to raise, some have found this plant no more difficult than other begonias. Two simple rules are followed: never overwater, and not too much sun.

No begonia likes to be wet but the calla is exceptionally particular. It is best never to give any water unless the soil is really dry. Sight alone is not to be trusted; a forefinger touched to the soil under the foliage is a more accurate gauge. When moisture is needed, only as much water is given as the soil will absorb in a few moments. If the water stands longer than that it is wise to lift the pot and pour it right off.

Good drainage is necessary to facilitate correct watering. Up to 50% clean sand has been recommended for potting soil, although only one-fourth sand has been used successfully. Begonias need rich, acid soil. Those gardeners who have leaf mold find it excellent. In this vicinity there are no oaks but willow leaf mold substitutes nicely with a good turfy loam for the other three-fourths of the potting soil. To this is added a sprinkling of commercial plant food. Additional acid is supplied with the moisture applied to the soil. Every two or three weeks one tablespoon of super-saturate solution of alum is used in each quart of water. Super-saturate solution is made by adding to warm water all the alum or aluminum sulphate that the water will dissolve.

In winter a south window is fine for this begonia, but as the sun approaches, an east window is better. The finest specimen I have ever seen was kept in an east window all the time. During

summer my plant stands among others at the edge of a fern bed eight or ten feet out from the north side of the house. If there is a heavy rain the pot is tipped so standing water may run off as soon as the shower is over. This begonia, as well as many of this family, will wilt down like cooked spinach in a few hours if badly overwatered. Slight overwatering rots off a joint at a time. When this happens, all rotted or wilted stems and leaves must be picked off or they will soon rot parts of the plant against which they have fallen.

The calla lily begonia grows easily from slips rooted in water. After potting the slips are covered with a tumbler for a couple of weeks. When moisture collects inside of the glass it should be removed until dry and then replaced. The easiest and surest way to start new plants is to cut down through the crown, taking small portions of the plant with roots adhering. If this is done in late summer or early fall the begonia will be well started and thrifty during the winter. It is best to start new plants every year or two. However, nice compact plants can be raised from a root of any age by simply removing the straggly stems and allowing new growth to come up from the bottom. It will look like a new plant.

### Timely Topics

Roy Sherwood, Sioux Falls, says: "The proper temperature for storage of glad bulbs is 35° to 45° as thrips cannot endure such low temperatures and are killed in storage. Be sure bulbs are thoroughly dried off before putting them away. Watch to see that no mold is forming on them if they were dug with much wet dirt on them."

Mrs. John Hillman, Dell Rapids, punches holes in her pots—even granite pails—and lets her ferns grow out of them to form new plants. These may be propagated for gifts or to increase your own supply. Mrs. W. H. Crisp found a plant growing from the root of her fern when she took it in for the winter, so she cut it off and it grew.

Mrs. Loy Sappenfiled, Tecumseh, Neb., says: "Early winter is the best time to plant seeds of gloxinias and rex begonias. They grow more slowly, and do not get so leggy; yet they are ready for transplanting in late spring before the weather gets so hot that the plants wilt down." She uses 1/2 finely sifted peat moss and 1/2 sand as a planting medium. She uses a wide mouthed jar lain on its side, with the soil spread on it. "Wet the soil and peat mixture fairly well before sprinkling the seeds on top. Then close the jar and you may not have to open it or water it all winter."



**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES**

By

F. X. Wallner, Rt. 3, Sioux Falls



F. X. Wallner

The meat shortage in Virginia must have really got bad. Someone broke into a Norfolk pet shop and stole 150 white mice. When Blanche Donaldson moved to Oregon I moved up to president of the South Sioux Garden club. Besides that term I have served two more terms, and have enjoyed every meeting with this fine group of friendly gardeners. At the last meeting at the town hall Mrs. Jas. Anderson was elected president, Mrs. Chris Pederson vice president, Mrs. H. K. Pratt secretary and Mrs. H. E. Mose treasurer. I have had the full cooperation of the members all thru these three years, except once this fall, when I was offered a choice block of land for a park for South Sioux Falls, so what I thought would be the crowning piece of work for the club was rejected. To say I was hurt and humiliated is putting it mildly. Nov. 1st. Fall flowers, including snaps are still blooming in Sioux Falls yards and gardens. Today we tried to get a few hundred lily bulbs to fill an order, but there just are none, the May freeze took all our lilies. I find that the hardy Beta grapes have sprouted out at the roots but all the old stems are dead and there were no grapes. The third week of October there was shipped to the big markets about 20,000 car loads of produce consisting of 14 commodities. Potatoes was the big item with 5,000 cars from about 20 states with Idaho sending 1,228 cars, Maine 1,038, North Dakota 683, New York 663, Minnesota 389 and other states less. The 2,678 cars of apples came from about 15 states with Washington sending 1,685 cars. But Wisconsin sent 31 cars, and we thought this state was close to being frozen out last May. New York sent 184 cars of cauliflower and all other states 20. California sent 125 cars of celery with Michigan, New York, Utah and Oregon sending about 170 cars. California sent 2,703 cars of grapes, others one car, but there must have been many truck loads from other states. California, Idaho and Oregon sent 1,513 cars of head lettuce. The 456 cars of carrots for the week came from California, New York and New Mexico. The 565 carloads of cabbage came from Colorado, Minnesota, New York and Wis-

consin. California sent 1,000 cars of tomatoes, others only 5 cars. This does not include the 2,000 daily baskets from the greenhouses, and Cleveland alone. There are there 115 acres under glass where in December and January 3 to 5 thousand baskets will be shipped by truck. Pears came from Washington 551 cars, Oregon 231 cars, California 45 cars, and trucks were hauling plenty of pears from southeastern states. 418 cars of sweet potatoes came from eight states with Louisiana sending 227 cars, more than all the other states combined. 887 cars of onions came from eight main states, mostly from the west, but Minnesota sent 75 cars, Michigan 151 cars and New York 86, other states 51. Maine and South Dakota are not counted. A news story in the Packer tells of a grower planting a big acreage of potatoes in Michigan this fall as he planted a small acreage last fall that yielded more than this spring's planting. Is this possible in Michigan? I wish someone wise would answer this thru Horticulture.

(Continued from Page 180)

means. In certain tomato lines there is close association of large fruit size, earliness and roughness. In other lines, factors such as medium fruit size, earliness and smoothness are closely allied. Crossing such lines may often result in tomato hybrids that are large-fruited, early and smooth.

To produce hybrid seed of sweet corn, squash, pumpkin, marrow and certain strains of cucumber and muskmelon, the inbred parents are planted in alternate rows. With corn one row of the male inbred is alternated with 3 rows of the female inbred. During the summer all the tassels of the female inbred are pulled as they emerge. With the vine vegetables single rows of the 2 inbreds are alternated and then the male flowers of the female inbred row are removed as they begin to bud. Thus the cross pollination of the inbreds is done automatically by the wind or insects.

Tomato flowers have both male and female organs in the same flower. This necessitates the removal of the stamens, which are the male organs, from the female inbred before cross-pollination can be done. This, as well as making the cross-pollination, is hand work. One man, it is estimated, can perform the crossing in one day which will produce 2 to 3 ounces of hybrid tomato seed.



## PLANTS USED BY INDIANS

By

Dr. Geo. F. Will, Bismarck, N. D.  
A radio address



DR. G. F. WILL

The talk this time deals with the uses of plants by our North Dakota Indians. There is time for only a portion of the uses made of plants and there are undoubtedly others with which I am not acquainted at all.

Our early Missouri River Indians depended to a considerable extent for food upon agriculture and the crops which it produced. Each family cultivated from one to three acres on the rich bottom lands. They grew corn of a dozen varieties, some six kinds of beans, several sorts of squash and pumpkins, sunflowers and a small species of tobacco.

In addition they made use of a considerable number of wild plants.

In the early spring, boxelder trees were tapped just as were other maples farther east, and the sap was boiled down both into syrup and more commonly into sugar. With the first plant growth the young shoots of milk weed and several other plants were gathered and cooked for greens.

As the wild fruit ripened many of them were gathered and dried to be packed away for winter use. Chokecherries were taken when dead ripe, pounded into a paste, stones and all, on a flat stone with a small stone hammer. This paste was molded into small cakes, dried in the sun, and stored away to flavor winter soups and stews. The wild plum was split, dried and stored in the same way. Juneberries were dried and often mixed with pounded dried meat to make pemmican. The highbush cranberry was also much used, and when food was not too plentiful, roseberries and the thornapple fruits were eaten either raw or stewed. Buffaloberries were also collected and dried for later use.

In the woodlands there grows a little wild bean which bears two kinds of seeds, a very small pod on the top and a tuberous bean under ground, about the size of a lima bean and of very pleasant flavor. There is a sort of mouse which makes a practice of gathering these ground beans and storing them in caches of a few pounds to a peck or more. The Indians had a technique for locating these caches and plundering them, though

they usually left an ear of corn in recompense.

The wild, sweet fruited groundcherries were gathered and dried. When the natives first were introduced to dried figs they gave them the same name which they applied to the dried ground cherries.

The Indians well knew the value of the wild onion with its garlic flavor, against scurvy and on at least one occasion collected several bushels of them which were used at old Ft. Stevenson to cure the soldiers, which it did very efficiently.

One of the staples among the prairie plants was the tipsina, also called pomme blanche and Indian turnip. This plant, a psoralea produces a large tuberous root which is almost pure starch. It is found some four inches underground, and was pried out with a heavy digging stick. The roots peel easily and can then be sliced and added to soups and stews, often being braided by the lower roots and dried to be used in that way later in the season.

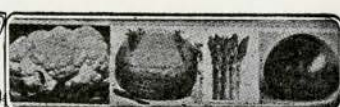
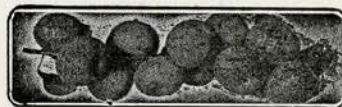
The sweeter acorns and hazelnuts were of course used, usually being parched and pounded into a flour. In the way of confections, we might mention the use of chewing gum made from pine gum or from the yellow milky juice of the skeleton weed which is found everywhere in this territory.

In addition to the uses of plants for food there were many other uses. The outer bark of the dried dogbane plants was made into a wonderfully strong string. This was usually used for bowstrings. Young shoots of Juneberry were used for the arrow shafts, and straight grained ash made the bows. Nettle also yielded a very good cord. From boxelder and willow bark were woven beautiful baskets. Wooden bowls were carved from boxelder wood. Dyes came from the fragrant sumac and the blossoms of the bullpine.

The yucca roots made an excellent substitute for soap, particularly for washing the hair. The prickly pear cactus was split and used as a poultice to draw the poison from rattlesnake bites. The little red prairie mallow root produces a juice which when rubbed on the body prevents burning in fire or boiling water. As has been said, there are many other plant uses known to our Indians, but the list given includes the most important known uses.

Foxtail says: Big demand out this way for a new home model deep-freeze unit. It's designed so as when your wife goes on the prod you can push her inside to cool off in a jiffy.—Prairie Farmer.

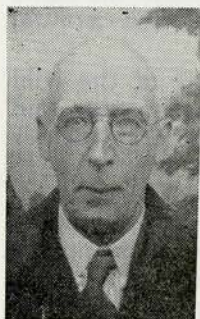




## SECRETARY'S CORNER

By

W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

Mr. M. Hardin, one of our Oklahoma members, writes as follows from his home in Geary, under date of Oct. 25th: "Have had no frost here as yet, but weather has been cool since fall rains started, the first of Sept. Midsummer was hotter and drier than usual. Spring was ideal. Put out first tomato plants Mar. 22nd, started to ripen June 1st. By June 16th, had gathered as much as 5 pounds of ripe fruit per plant from two varieties. The new jointless stem tomatoes are fine but not early enough. Will make them earlier. Still have peaches on trees but they will soon be gone. Sweet potatoes are preferred here to winter squash. Summer squash (used immature) are a favorite southern vegetables. We had summer squash ready to eat by May 1st. Wheat is several inches high here, most of it is ready for winter pasture." It is certainly nice to have such a long growing season.

In sending in the final payment on a life membership, Mrs. Richard Doorenbos, of Cut Bank, Mont., says, under date of Oct. 25th: "My husband reminds me to send you \$5 more. He says, 'None of these half lives for me; I want to lead a full life and have a full membership in the Horticultural Society.' We got nearly a foot of wet snow today. That should moisten up our garden nicely. We have about quit trying to raise any apples bigger than transcendents, or any plums but sandcherry hybrids and we can't get sugar enough to make fruit of either of the above really enjoyable. The sugar situation will need to improve before horticulture will have the kick it used to have."

Mrs. C. W. Seabury, Plainview, Neb., writes as follows: "As I sliced some of the hybrid tomatoes yesterday, I thought I'd tell you how very much we liked them. They seemed less acid, and nothing happened to the leaves. We also tried a pkg. of hybrid cucumber seed. My husband said we never enjoyed cucumbers more and have just used the last one, Oct. 28th. They keep well and every one so smooth shaped. Of course we are very enthusiastic over hybrid sweet corn, too, having grown Aunt Mary's variety for several years. This year we tried out a yellow from Henry Field. It lasts many weeks longer than

older common kinds and is so perfect in flavor and texture."

In sending in a very generous donation of \$5, Mrs. F. C. Clausen, a long time life member of Roundup, Mont., writes: "Your literature is getting better and better. Do wish I could attend some of your conventions, but reading about them helps some. Of the ten trees I got when I became a life member, have just the anoka apple tree left. It is really a bush, and have two times had several apples get ripe. But if it is not wind to blow the apples off, it's frost to nip the flowers. It was just pink last spring the whole thing, then all of the buds froze. It tried again in September and had two more flowers." That part of Montana seems better adapted to coal than to fruit. Mrs. A. C. Bonham, Britton, writes: "Sorry we could not make the meeting this year; I am hoping there will come a time. Finished getting in the dahlias yesterday, and draining the lily pool. Fish in every available pail and tub, a good crop this year." We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Fox of Sioux Falls for donating four valuable books, as follows:

Fruit Growing in Arid Regions, by Paddock and Whipple.

Peonies in the Little Garden, by Mrs. E. Harding.

Five Acres of Independence, by Kains.

The Garden of Gourds, by L. H. Bailey.

In sending in his yearly dues, and also a Redwood burl for my winter garden, Mr. Geo. W. Hall of Hollywood writes: "The rainy season began yesterday, and the chamber of commerce will be silent about the wonders of the climate for some time. One of the saddest and most depressing sights of the season is the spectacle of brave native sons wearing folded newspapers on their heads. They defy the fiercest sun with their saddle colored bald spots but the rain is too much, but their code forbids the wearing of hats." Mr. Albert Harris, of Hillsboro, N. D., tells of having interesting visits with Dr. Hansen, while living at Kindred. Dr. Hansen would call on him while on his annual pollen collecting expeditions. Mr. Harris was able to direct Dr. Hansen to spots where wild gooseberries, and smooth-caned wild roses were to be found, which greatly aided the Doctor in his plant breeding work. Mr. Harris says he discovered corn borers in the stalks of his sweet corn this fall. We had hoped that this pest would never get this far west, but now that it is here, and it has also been discovered in several places in S. D., I suppose we will just have to learn to live with it, as corn growers farther east have had to do.



## BOOK REVIEW

By

Mrs. Horris Harter, Highmore, S. D.



Greenhouses, Their Construction and Equipment. By W. J. Wright, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y. Price \$2.50.

From his years of experience and his observation of other efforts in the same field, W. J. Wright has gathered material for his revised edition, to meet the increasing demands for a book that eliminates extensive

research by anyone planning to build sash-beds, or greenhouses. Altho construction principles have changed very little in the past forty years, there has been some major changes in maintenance, so he has included those that have proved worthwhile. There is everything one needs to know about greenhouse and sash-bed construction, ventilation, heating, irrigation and estimates. He has put in plenty of facts and figures and covered all phases adequately without being redundant. The 128 illustrations help considerably. The following list of chapter headings will indicate to some extent the inclusiveness of this book: A General Survey; Sash-bed Construction; The Greenhouse Proper; General Considerations; Greenhouse Architecture; Structural Material; Framework; Glazing and Painting; Ventilation and Ventilizing Machinery; Beds, Benches and Walks; Greenhouse Heating; Hot Water; Installation; Steam Installation; Boilers; Fuels and Flues; Water Supply and Irrigation; Concrete Construction; Plans and Estimates.

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night temp. down to 15 and day long freezing, winter already casts its heavy shadow over the land. The partly opened flower buds of Mrs. Childers aster, one of the fine novae Belgie type and much like Mrs. Fanny Heath are ruined and aster violetta never even reached that stage. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that mums and fall blooming perennial asters are a wasted effort in North Dakota. Plants that take up considerable room and for best results should be divided every third year and all you get is partly or unopened buds instead of flowers. Oct. 15th. Radio says that maximum temp. at Church-

ill, 20 above at 4:30 p. m. Saw a long skein of geese headed south flying higher and strong. Oct. 19th. South wind, temp. 59 in shade, heard sandhill cranes soaring among the clouds. Oct. 20th. Even night frosts have abated, summer's flames, brings response in garden, with cheer of pansies and freshening of perennials where the tufted shining green of *Campanula gargauica* and graceful fronds of the New York, sword and lady ferns, with darker green of Christmas and Lenten Hellebores, challenge oncoming winter to do its worst.

(Continued from Page 183)

ports of talks by Roy Sherwood and Mr. Wallner on glads and vegetables contain so many helpful hints that we will publish them in detail at another time. A talk about her home in Puerto Rico by Mrs. Bogue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swart-out, must have been excitingly real when she told about having twenty-five varieties of orchids growing on her back porch. Oranges, grapefruit, pineapple, cocoanuts, papaya, etc., would no doubt pall upon the palate as a steady diet, too, for they are the common fruits there, as they cannot raise apples, plums and pears in that tropical climate.

Another new name among club presidents is that of Mrs. W. H. Crisp who will be the king pin of the Dell Rapids Garden Club for the coming year. Miss Edna Shreve, Mrs. John Hillman and Mrs. John Hoier are other officers who held over from last year. Two fine talks have been heard recently by the club when Mrs. Ronald Evans, Valley Springs, and Miss Cora Gillette, Dell Rapids, were guest speakers. Grow These for Winter Window Glamour was the topic by Mrs. Evans who grows glamorous house plants which are the envy of all who see them, and who says gloxinias and other house plant treasures are as easy to raise from seed as your garden vegetables. The changing scenes of growing beauty which may be seen at the Arnold Arboretum at many different seasons, was the theme of Miss Gillette's talk on America's Greatest Garden. She described the library of rare botanical treasures, the irreplaceable glass garden, the great herbarium of 400,000 specimens, and the marvelous guide to dendrological literature compiled by Prof. Alfred Rehder. A program about the Arboretum would be a treat for any club.

Merry Christmas to you all!

The feller that would give you the shirt off his back ain't so blame generous. Let 'im keep his rags and tatters.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.



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Like many other growers he has found Black-Leaf-155 good for a late cover spray. He uses a sod cover which is mostly bluegrass. This he has clipped a number of times during the summer and few lawns are more beautiful in late August than this sod. The smaller trees are protected with wire netting and all varieties subject to sunscald are shaded with boards.

(Continued from Page 185)

the outstanding features was the Slobolt variety of lettuce. Grown in comparison with Black-Seeded Simpson and other common lettuce varieties, Slobolt was much later going to seed. The new Wando peas which were also included in the demonstration gardens were not outstanding and it is doubtful if they will replace any of the standard varieties such as Laxton's Progress, Little Marvel, or Lincoln.

To be safe from atom bombs, all the people of the world dream of takin' to hills where the smart ones have already hid out to be safe from tax collectors.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

We can blame a lot of inflation on taxes. Every time I have to pay any I swell up and like to bust.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

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